

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

MORRISON AND GIBB, EDINBURGH,
PRINTERS TO HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

BY

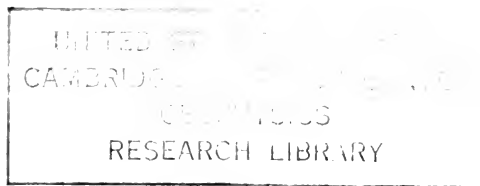
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VOLUME XIV.

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SECOND EDITION.

TRÜBNER & CO., LONDON, 1887.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE
Prepared for Sir William Wilson Hunter's
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA



POSTSCRIPT.



SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, ‘so far from representing the “stationary stage” of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.’ The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.¹

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

¹ The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.¹

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

¹ In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.¹ Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

¹ Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state¹ that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.² A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

¹ Vol. vi. p. 431.

² Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India ; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own : but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,

August 24, 1887.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

INDIA.

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- Albuquerque, Alfonso de, second Viceroy of Portuguese India (1509), article 'India,' vi. 359; his capture of Goa, and death there, 359; his policy towards the natives, 359, 360. *Local notices*—Attacked Aden, i. 16; burnt Calicut, and was then defeated, iii. 269; succoured Rájá of Cochín, and built first European fort there, iv. 11, 12; maintained village system in Goa, v. 92; his occupation and reconquest of Goa, v. 100; his statue at Goa, v. 109; landed at Perim, and called at Vera Cruz, xi. 137.
- Albuquerque, John de, first Bishop of Goa (1539-53), vi. 244.
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- Aldercom, Colonel, attacked Wandewash, xiii. 517.
- Alengad, *táluk* in Madras, i. 164, 165.
- Alexander the Great, his expedition to India, and campaigns in the Punjab and Sind (327-325 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 163-166; in Afghánistán, i. 48; march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; the Sakæ, now Bráhuís, in his army, iii. 98; coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; battle with Porus at Chiliánwála, iii. 415; spent three days at Taxila, iv. 270; Nikæa identified with Mong, v. 189, ix. 478; founded Bucephala, identified with Jalálpur, vii. 81; crossed the Hydaspes, or Jehlam, at Jalálpur, vii. 166; took Sangala, identified with Sānglawála Tiba, vii. 20,

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- Alfred the Great's Mission to India (883), vi. 239.
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- Alíabád, village in Oudh, i. 165.
- Alí Adil Shah, king of Bijápur (1557-79), husband of Chánd Bibí, built much at Bijápur, one of the victors at Talikot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwar, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldrúg fort, x. 183, 184.
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- Alí Bahádur, grandson of Peshwá, Baji Ráo I., established his authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; died at siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332.
- Alí Bahádur, grandson of the ruler of Bundelkhand, participated in the Mutiny and deported, iii. 156.
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- Alíganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 166, 167.
- Alíganj, village in Oudh, i. 167.
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- Aligaum, town in Bombay, i. 179.
- Alí Khán, Pathán chief of Utraula, history of, xiii. 156, 157.
- Alí Mardán Khán, engineer of Sháh Jahán, laid out the Shalimár Gardens at Bághbanpur, i. 416, xii. 374; made the Hasli Canal, ii. 153, v. 344, 345; made branch from Jumna Canal to bring water to Delhi, vii. 259; said to have built the Chár Cháta at Kábul, vii. 269; planned and partly carried out the Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 119; built the Bádsháh Mahál in Saháranpur, xii. 116; his canal in Siálkot, xii. 441.
- Alí Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.
- Alí Murad Talpur, Mir, allowed to retain part of Shikárpur, but condemned for forgery, and deprived of some of his territory, xii. 391.
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- Al Mas'ūdī, Arab geographer (10th century), mentions caves of Ellora, iv. 349; on Mūltān, x. 2; mentions Chitākul, xii. 92.
- Almeida, Franciscus, Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505), article 'India,' vi. 359; at Cochīn, iv. 12.
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- Alves, Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General in Rájputána, wounded in a riot at Jaipur, vii. 57.
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- Amalyára, town in Bombay, i. 209.
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- Amániganj, market village in Oudh, i. 209.
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- Amápur, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 209.
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- Amar Singh Thappa, Gurkhá General, surrendered to General Ochterlony at Maláun, ix. 237; his death, x. 289.
- Amarwára, village in Central Provinces, i. 211.
- Amatti, town in Coorg, i. 211.
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- Angáon, estate and village in Central Provinces, i. 231, 232.
- Amherst, Lord, Governor-General of India (1823-28), first Burmese war, capture of Bhárpur, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404; first spent summer at Simla, xii. 496.
- Amherst, District in Burma, i. 232-243; physical aspects, 232-235; geological formation, 235; history, 235, 236; antiquities, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, etc., 239, 240; manufactures, etc., 241; administration, 241, 243; climate, etc., 243.
- Amherst, town in Burma, i. 243.
- Ani, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 243.
- Amindivi Islands. *See* Laccadives.
- Amingadh, town in Bombay, i. 244.
- Amír Khán, Pindári leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzalgarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jaipur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kunch, viii. 363; owned the state of Láwa, viii. 468;

- sacked Mandáwar, ix. 293; sacked Najina, x. 160; his ravages in Rájputana, xi. 406; made Nawáb of Tonk, xi. 407, xiii. 337; Rámpurá granted him, xi. 461; twice plundered Sagar, xii. 108; was granted Sironj by Holkar, xiii. 7, 8; plundered Thákurdwára, xiii. 246; his history, xiii. 337, 338; ravaged Mewár or Udaipur, xiii. 407.
- Amjad Ali Sháh, 4th king of Oudh (1841-47), built the iron bridge across the Gumti at Lucknow, viii. 510.
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- Amod, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 245.
- Amosi, town in Oudh, i. 245.
- Ampta, village in Bengal, i. 245.
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- Amráoti, town in Berár, i. 250, 251; history, 250, 251; population, 251.
- Amrápur. *See* Umrapur.
- Amrápur, town in Madras, i. 251.
- Amrápur, petty State in Bombay, i. 251.
- Amrávati, river in Madras, i. 252.
- Amrávati, town in Madras with ruined temples, i. 252.
- Amrávati or Chatíá Hill, tank and hill in Bengal, i. 252, 253.
- Amreli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amri, village in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amrita Bázár or Magura, village in Bengal, i. 253.
- Amrit Ráo, son of Raghubái Peshwá, lived at Tarahwán on a pension, xiii. 207.
- Amritsar, Division in Punjab, i. 253, 254.
- Amritsar, District in Punjab, i. 254-263; physical aspects, 254-256; history, 256, 257; population, 257-259; agriculture, 259-261; natural calamities, 261; commerce and trade, etc., 261, 262; administration, 262, 263; sanitary aspects, 263.
- Amritsar, *tahsil* in Punjab, i. 263.
- Amritsar, city in Punjab, i. 263-266; history, 263-265; commerce and trade, 265; population, 266.
- Amroha, historic town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 266.
- Amsin, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 266, 267.
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- Amurnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 267. *See* Amarnáth.
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- Amyatt, Mr., murdered near Kasimbázár, xi. 95.
- An, or Aeng, pass over the Arakan Yoma Mountains in Burma, vi. 6.
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- An, or Aeng, town and township in Burma, i. 267, 268.
- Anagundi, capital of the Narapathi dynasty of Southern India in the 14th century. *See* Vijayanagar.
- Anáhadgarh, town in Punjab, i. 268.
- Anaimúdi, plateau in Madras, i. 268.
- Anakápalle, estate, town, and *táluk* in Madras, i. 268, 269.
- Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, by P. Auber, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (foot-notes).
- Analysis of Indian foreign import and export trade, principal staples, article 'India,' vi. 565-581.
- Anamalai, range of hills in Madras, i. 269-271.
- Anamalai, town in Madras, i. 271.
- Anamasamúdrampet, village in Madras, i. 271, 272.
- Anand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 272.
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- Ananda Ráz Gajapati, Rájá of Vizianagram (1757), surrendered the Northern Circars to the Company, iii. 469; accompanied Col. Forde in his march on Masulipatam, xiii. 500.
- Anandpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 272.
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- Anand Ráo Paur, received grant of State of Dhár from Bájí Ráo Peshwá, iv. 247.
- Anang Bhím Deo, king of Orissa (1174-1205), built temple of Jagannáth at Puri, x. 441, 442.
- Anang Pál, made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás (*circa* 736), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál II., a second time made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás on being driven from Kanauj (1052), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál III., last Tuár Rájá, driven from Delhi by the Chauhans of Ajmere (1154), iv. 190.
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- Anantápur, ancient town in Mysore, i. 273.
- Anantápur, District in Madras, i. 273-279; physical aspects, 273, 374; history, 274, 275; population, 275, 276; agriculture, 276, 277; natural calamities, 277, 278; commerce and trade, 278; administration, 278, 279; medical aspects, 279.
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- Aurangzeb, sixth Mughal Emperor of India (1658-1707) article 'India,' vi. 305-312; his rebellion and usurpation of the throne, 305, 306; chief events of his reign, 306, 307 and footnote; murder of his brothers, 307; conquest of Southern India, 307; rise of the Maráthá power, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's Grand Army and twenty years' war with the Maráthás, 308, 309; his despair and death, 309; unsuccessful expedition to Assam, 309; his bigotry and persecution of the Hindus, 309; revolt of the Rájputs, 309, 310; revenue of his Empire, 310, 311; Aurangzeb's character, 312. *Local notices*—His generals took Adoni, i. 26; defeated his brother Dará at Ajmere, i. 21; ruins of palace and mausoleum to his wife at Aurangábád, i. 385; in Bellary, ii. 242; took Bijápur, ii. 424; destroyed walls of Broach and rebuilt them, iii. 112, 113; built mosque at Burhánpur, iii. 164; had temple of Debi Patán destroyed, iv. 164; conquered the Deccan, iv. 166; had his capital at Delhi, iv. 193; took Dhárwar, iv. 226; defeated his brother Murád at Ranka Chabutra, near Dholpur, iv. 276; restored fort of Dohad, iv. 312; built mosque at Fatehábád, iv. 419; took Golconda, v. 144; his wars with Abdullá Kutab Sháh, King of Golconda, and annexation of that kingdom, v. 255, 256; joined by the Sidi of Janjirá, vii. 140; invaded Márwár, and plundered Jodhpur, vii. 241; took Kondapalli, vii. 287; built the Jámá Masjid at Lahore, viii. 416; built mosque at Lucknow, viii. 504, 505; his visit to Mánikpur, ix. 321; destroyed temples at Muttra, x. 54; restored Poona to Sivaji, xi. 212; took Purandhar, xi. 298; took Raigarh, xi. 364; at first employed Rájput chieftains, but eventually invaded Rájputána, xi. 405; took Satána, xii. 274; obtained Sholápur from Alí Adíl Sháh, of Bijápur, xii. 412; took Sinharh, xii. 544; increased the importance of Surat, as port for Mecca, xiii. 122; defeated Dará at Ujjain, xiii. 417.
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- Aus, autumn rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Ausgrám, village in Bengal, i. 388.
- Austen, Col. Godwin, surveyed Muztagh range of the Himálaya Mountains, v. 404.
- Australia, India's trade with, vi. 578, 579.
- Ava, ancient capital of the Burmese Empire, i. 388-390.
- Avalanches, frequent in Kumáun, viii. 335.
- Aváni, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avatárs or Incarnations of Vishnu, article 'India,' vi. 215, 216 (footnote 3).
- Aváti, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avchár, petty State in Bombay, i. 390.
- Avináshi, town in Madras, i. 390.
- Avitabile, Sikh general, Governor of Pesháwar, xi. 149; built wall round Pesháwar, xi. 158; re-built Wazirábád, which he made his head-quarters, xiii. 535.
- Avulápalí, range of hills in Madras, i. 391.
- Awah, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391.
- Awáns, Muhammadan tribe, numerous in Hazára, v. 363, 364; Jehlam, vii. 168-170; Pesháwar, xi. 151; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 27; Siálkot, xii. 444.
- Awar, *parganá* in Central India, i. 391.
- Ayakottá, town in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayakúdi, town and *zamindári* in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayub Khán, defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán (June 1881), vii. 275; his victory at Maiwand (26th July 1880), vii. 396; defeated by Gen. Roberts at Kandahár (1st Sept. 1880), vii. 397; captured Kandahár (27th July 1881), but again defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán there (22nd Sept. 1881), vii. 398.
- Ayyankere, artificial lake in Mysore, i. 391.
- Azamgarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391-401; physical aspects, 392, 393; history, 393-395; archaeology, 395; population, 395-397; agriculture, 397-399; natural calamities, 399; commerce and trade, 399; administration, 400; medical aspects, 400, 401.
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- Azinganj, village in Bengal, i. 402.
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- Azím Khán, Duráni leader, defeated by Ranjít Singh at Pesháwar, xi. 149.
- Azím Khán, brother of Amír Sher Alí Khán, defeated him at Khelát-i-Ghilzai, vii. 395.
- Azím Sháh, son of Sikandar Sháh, King of Bengal, proclaimed his independence

at Sonargáon, and invited the poet Hafiz to his court, xiii. 59.
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 Bábríawár, tract of country in Káthiáwár, i. 405.
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- Badári, river in Mysore, i. 408. *See* also Yagachi.
- Badáriyá, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
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- Badansa, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badesar, village in Rájputána, i. 408.
- Badgújars, landowning clan of wealthy Rájputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
- Badhalgáon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Bádin, town and *táluk* in Bombay, i. 408, 409.
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- Badnera, town in Berár, i. 409.
- Badnúr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
- Bado Sarái, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 410.
- Badráchalam. *See* Bhadrachalam.
- Badríhat, police outpost in Bengal, i. 410.
- Badrínáth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
- Badrpur, village in Assam, i. 411.
- Badsháhpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 411.
- Bádsháhpur, hill torrent in Punjab, i. 411.
- Bádúria, town in Bengal, i. 411, 412.
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- Baffa, town in Punjab, i. 412.
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- Bagásra, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 413.
- Bagásra, town in Bombay, i. 413.
- Bagat. *See* Land tenures.
- Bagaud, *parganá* in Central India, i. 413.
- Bagdis, semi-Hinduized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bánkúrá, ii. 81; Bardwán, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Húglí, v. 491; coolies in Jalpáiguri, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nadiyá, x. 133.
- Bagdogra, town in Bengal, i. 413.
- Bagepalli, village in Mysore, i. 413, 414.
- Bagesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 414.
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- Bágh, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
- Bágh, town and *parganá* in Central India, i. 414.
- Bághal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
- Baghár, offshoot of the river Indus, i. 415.
- Baghát, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415, 416.
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- Baghelkhand, tract in Central India, i. 416, 417.
- Bágherhát, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 417.
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- Bághmatí, river in Behar, i. 418.
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- Bághmúndí, plateau and hill range in Bengal, i. 418.
- Bagírhát. *See* Bágherhát.
- Bagírijí, village in Bombay, i. 418.
- Báglí, petty State in Central India, i. 418, 419.
- Bagor, town in Rájputána, i. 419.
- Bágpát, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
- Bágrási, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bágru, town in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bagula, village in Bengal, i. 420.
- Bahádrán, town and district in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bahádurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bahádurgarh, town in Punjab, i. 420, 421.
- Bahádúr Khel, salt mine in Punjab, i. 421.
- Bahádurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
- Bahádúr Sháh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azím in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarábád with Khán Jahán, v. 256; defeated his brother Kám Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
- Bahádúr Sháh, King of Gujarát (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humáyún, viii. 91; overthrew Ghori dynasty of Málwá, ix. 267; inváded Mewar, and took Chittor, xiii. 404.
- Bahádúr Sháh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadábád, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
- Bahádúr Sháh, Regent of Nepál (1786-95), x. 286.
- Bahárágarha, market village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Baháwa, village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Baháwalpur, Native State in Punjab, i. 421-424; physical aspects, 421; population, 421, 422; commerce, 422; history and administration, 423, 424.
- Baháwalpur, city in Punjab, i. 424.
- Baherá, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
- Baheri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
- Bahilwára, town in Bengal, i. 425.
- Báhlí, mountain range in Punjab, i. 425.

- Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.
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 Baigas, priests of the Gonds, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Bálághát, i. 455; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Mandúlá, ix. 303, 304; Sambalpur, xii. 182.
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- Bakht Balí, Rájá of Sháhgarh, rebelled 1857, seized Bānda, and was defeated by Rose, xii. 103.
- Bakht Buland, Gond Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, iii. 399; his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seoní, xii. 309; ravaged Wún, xiii. 539, 540.
- Bakht Khán, mutineer leader in Bareilly, iv. 411.
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- Bálághát, name given to certain Districts in the Karnatic of the Vijayanagar kingdom, i. 452.
- Bálághát, the upland country of Berár, i. 452.
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- Bálaji Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhils at Kopárgaon (1804), viii. 293.
- Bálaji Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálak Dás, successor of Ghásí Dás as high priest of Satnámís, murdered (1860), iii. 313.
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- Balcha, pass in Garhwál, ii. 11.
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- Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, ceno-taph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
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- Báliághátá, canal in Bengal, ii. 12.
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- Balkh, Province of Afghánistán. *See* Afghán-Túrkistán.
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- Ballabgarh, town and *tahsíl* in Punjab, ii. 16.
- Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampur, Bengal, ii. 17.
- Ballála, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorásamúdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnúr, xiii. 338.
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- Balsan, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 26.
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- Balwant Singh, native soldier, defended Girishk (1841, 1842), i. 35.
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- Bhileng, river and town in Burma, ii. 392. *See* Bilin.
- Bhileng-kyaik-hto, township in Lower Burma, ii. 392. *See* Bilin-kyaik-to.
- Bhilgarh, town in Central India, ii. 392.
- Bhillang, feeder of the Bhágrathi river, N.-W. Provinces, ii. 392.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab, ii. 392.
- Bhiloría, petty State in Bombay, ii. 392.
- Bhilsa, fortified town in Central India, ii. 392-394.
- Bhilú-Gywon, island near Salwín river, Lower Burma, ii. 394.
- Bhilwára, tract of country in Central India, ii. 394, 395.
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- Bhimá, river in Deccan, ii. 395.
- Bhimágánni, pass in Madras, ii. 395.
- Bhimar, village in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhimávaran, *tdluk* in Madras, ii. 395, 396.
- Bhimávaran, village in Madras, ii. 396.
- Bhimbándh, hot springs in Bengal, ii. 396.
- Bhimdar, torrent in Punjab, ii. 396.
- Bhim-Ghorá, place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 396, 397.
- Bhim-láth, village in Central Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhim Singh's *láthi* or club, monolith near Sarya, xii. 272.
- Bhimora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhim Tál, small lake in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhimthádi, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 397.
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- Bhind, town in Central India, ii. 397.
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- Bhiwápur, town in Central Provinces, ii. 401.
- Bhochan, town in Bombay, ii. 401.
- Bhogá, river in Assam, ii. 401.
- Bhogarmang, mountain valley in Punjab, ii. 401.
- Bhogdabári, town in Bengal, ii. 401.
- Bhopinpur, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

- Bhográi, embankment in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhogtás, aboriginal tribe, exorcisers of demons in Hazáribágh, v. 373.
- Bhoika, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhoja-kheri, estate in Central India, ii. 402.
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- Bhojpur, town in Bengal, ii. 402.
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- Bhomoráguri, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 402.
- Bhongáo, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 402, 403.
- Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
- Bhonsla, Jánóji, 2nd Rájá of Nágpur (1755-72), his policy and defeat at Nágpur, x. 166, 167.
- Bhonsla, Mahduji, 3rd Rájá of Nágpur (1772-88), defeated Sábáji Bhonsla at Panchgáo, x. 167; lived at Umrer, where he built the fort, xiii. 423.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji I., 1st Rájá of Nágpur (1755), conquered Bhandará (*circ.* 1738), ii. 361; took Chándá and annexed that kingdom, iii. 349; defeated governor of Ellichpur at Bhúgáo, iv. 346; conquered most of Hoshangábád, v. 443; his intervention in Deogarh and reign at Nágpur, x. 166; his war with Kanoji Bhonsla, xiii. 540.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji II. (1788-1816), 4th Rájá of Nágpur, defeated at Assaye with Sindia, i. 374; annexed Betúl, ii. 330; besieged Garhákota, but was defeated by Gen. Baptiste, iv. 13; his reign and the treaty of Deojáo, x. 167; conquered Sambalpur, xii. 180.
- Bhonsla, Raghuji III. (1818-53), 6th Rájá of Nágpur, kingdom lapsed on his death, iii. 302; his life and reign, x. 168.
- Bhonsla, Venkaji, Nágpur general, defeated by Sir A. Wellesley at Argaum (1803), i. 329.
- Bhoommawadee, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhoon-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Bunmaw.
- Bhopál, Native State in Central India, ii. 403-405.
- Bhopál, capital of State in Central India, ii. 405, 406.
- Bhopál Agency, group of Native States in Central Provinces and Central India, ii. 406.
- Bhor, Native State in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor Ghát, pass over the Western Gháts, Bombay, ii. 406-408; article 'India,' vi. 36, 550.
- Bhotiyas, Tibetan race in Dharma, carrying on trade with pack-sheep, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Bhotmári, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágav Bráhmans, still live, iii. 113.
- Bhuban, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhúgtis, tribe of Báluchis in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuinhárs, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Babhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Babhans.
- Bhuiyás or Bára Bhuiyás (perhaps identical with Bhuinhárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
- Bhuiyás, aboriginal tribe, in Bámrá, ii. 42; Bhágapur, ii. 346; dominant tribe in Bonái, iii. 85, 86; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462, 463, 464; Cuttack, iv. 69; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 46; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Karharbári coal-fields, viii. 9; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Maldah, ix. 243; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 427; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Parganás (called *ghátwáls*), xii. 229, 230; Singhbhúm, xii. 536.
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- Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
- Bhúksas, aboriginal tribe, who, with the Thárus, can alone live in the Tarái, xiii. 208, 209.
- Bhullooh, District in Bengal. *See* Noákháli.
- Bhum. *See* Chamardi.
- Bhúm Bakeswar, group of hot sulphur springs in Bengal, ii. 409.
- Bhumawadi. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhumiás, aboriginal tribe in Ráipur, xi. 371.
- Bhumijis, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Assam, where they are tea-garden coolies, i. 357; in Balasor, ii. 6; Bánkúrá, ii. 81; Bhágapur, ii. 346; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 463-465; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Faridpur, iv. 400; Mánbhúm, ix. 280, 281; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nilgiri (Orissa), x. 325; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa

- Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Parganás, xii. 230; Silságar, xii. 464; Singhbhúm, xii. 535.
- Bhúng Bara, tract in Baháwalpur, ii. 409.
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- Bhupálpnam, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 409.
- Bhúpál Singh Ráo, set up by the Chauhans as Rájá at Khair (1857), but taken and hanged, viii. 127, 128.
- Bhur, *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 409, 410.
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- Bhusáwal, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 410.
- Bhután, Independent State in the Eastern Himalayas, ii. 411-417; physical aspects, 411, 412; people, 412-414; natural products, 414; manufactures, etc., 414, 415; meteorology, 415; history, 415-417.
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- Biána, town in Rájputána, ii. 418.
- Biáns, Himálayan pass in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 418, 419.
- Biás. *See* Beas.
- Biás, river in Central Provinces, ii. 419.
- Bichrand, estate in Central India, ii. 419.
- Bickaneer. *See* Bikaner.
- Bidar, town in Haidarábád, ii. 419.
- Bidar, Muhammadan Kingdom of Southern India (1492-1657), vi. 288.
- Bidarí work, damascening of silver on bronze, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local notices*—Made at Bidar, ii. 419; Purniah, xi. 328.
- Biddulph, Major, quoted on slavery in Káfiristán, vii. 291.
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- Bidie, Dr., his official papers on the Fauna and Flora of S. India, used, ix. 80-102.
- Bidyádhari, river in Bengal, ii. 420.
- Bidyapati Thákur, court poet of Tirhút in the 14th century, vi. 348.
- Bigandet, Bishop, *Life or Legend of Gautama*, quoted, vi. 137 (footnote): 160 (footnote 3).
- Bihár, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 420, 421.
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- Bihár, river in Central India, ii. 421.
- Bihári Lál, Hindi poet of the 17th century, and composer of the Satsai, vi. 345.
- Bihat, petty State in Bundelkhand, ii. 421.
- Bihat, town in Oudh, ii. 421, 422.
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- Bihiyá, canal on the Son system, Bengal, ii. 422.
- Bihora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 422.
- Bihta Gosáin, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 422.
- Bíja, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 422.
- Bijágarh, ruined hill fort in Central India, ii. 422.
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- Bijaigarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 423.
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- Bijapur, Muhammadan Kingdom of Southern India (1489-1688), vi. 288.
- Bijapur, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 425.
- Bijar, Mír, Talpur chief, rebelled against Ghulám Nabi Khán Kalhora (1777), then minister, his career, xii. 512, 513.
- Bijawar, Native State in Central India, ii. 425.
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- Bijbani, town in Bengal, ii. 426.
- Bijbharn, town in Ka-hmir, ii. 426.
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- Bijepur, town in Rájputána, ii. 426.
- Bijerághogharh, tract of country in Central Provinces, ii. 426.
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- Bijna, *jágir* in Bundelkhand, ii. 427.
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- Birdwood, Sir G., *Handbook to the British Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1878*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 163 (footnote 2); *Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records in the India Office*, quoted, 359 (footnote 2); 360; 364 (footnotes 1 and 2); 368 (footnote); 370 (footnote); discovered origin of the name of James and Mary Sands, vii. 123.
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- Birnagar, town in Bengal, iii. 13.
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- Bisáli, pass in Madras, iii. 14.
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- Fergusson, Mr. James, Paper in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for April 1880, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 147 (footnote); *Tree and Serpent Worship*, quoted, vi. 185 (footnote 4), 204 (footnote 1); *History of Architecture*, vi. 304 (footnotes). *Local notices*—His works quoted, on Mount Abú, i. 9-12; Agra, i. 71; Ahmadábád, i. 98; Ajanta, i. 114-116; Amber, i. 228, 229; Amrávati, i. 252; Bhilsa, ii. 393, 394; Bijápur, ii. 425; the palace at Delhi, iv. 186, 187; Elephanta, iv. 343; Ellora, iv. 349, 350; Gaur, v. 40; Gárnár, v. 86; Gwalior, v. 234, 235; Halebid, v. 295; Jambukeswaram, vii. 120; Kanarak, vii. 385; Kárlí, viii. 13-16; Lucknow, viii. 507, 511; Madura, ix. 133; Mahábalipur, ix. 145-147; Pálitána, xi. 8-10; Panduah, xi. 42; Rájamahendri, xi. 382; Rámeswaram, xi. 443-445; Salsette, xii. 169, 170; Sánchi, xii. 195, 196; Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, xii. 481; Srirangam, xiii. 80, 81; Swatch of No-Ground, xiii. 143; Tanjore, xiii. 195, 196; Timneveli, xiii. 312.
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- Kachola, town in Rájputána, vii. 278.
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- Kachwákas, tribe of Rájputs, important in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Jaláun, vii. 97; Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.
- Kadaba, village and *taluk* in Mysore State, vii. 278.
- Kadaiyanallúr, town in Madras, vii. 278.
- Kadalúr. *See* Cuddalore.
- Kadambas, dynasty which ruled in Shimoga, with its capital at Banavási, xii. 400.
- Kadána, State in Bombay, vii. 279.
- Kadapa. *See* Cuddapah.
- Kadattanád, chiefship in Madras, vii. 279.
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- Kádirábád, town in the Deccan, vii. 281.
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- Káfristan, tract in Western Himálayas, India, vii. 289-292.
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- Kahmuván, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
- Kahrór, town in Punjab, vii. 294, 295.
- Kahúta, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 295.
- Kaibarttas or Keuts, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Huglí, v. 491; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Maldah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadiyá, x. 132; Rájsháhí, xi. 432.
- Kaidala, village in Mysore, vii. 295.
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- Kailwára, town in Rájputána, vii. 296.
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- Káimganj, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 296, 297.
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- Kakhyens, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 212.
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- Kakrála, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 312.
- Kakrául, village in Bengal, vii. 312.
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- Kákwaári, village in Assam, vii. 313.
- Kálabagh, town and salt-mines in Punjab, vii. 313, 314.
- Kalachuryas, dynasty in Southern India, under whom the Singáyats become predominant in Kánara, xii. 401.
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- Kálá-Kúsi, river in Bengal, vii. 322.
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- Kalamb, town in Berár, vii. 322.
- Kalánaur, town in Punjab, vii. 322.
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- Káliánpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 325, 326.
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- Kálindí, river in N. Bengal, vii. 328.
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- Kalingápatam, town and port in Madras, vii. 330.
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- Kálinjar, town and ruined hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 331-337.
- Kalinjerá, town in Rájputána, vii. 337.
- Kálipáni, sacred spring in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 337.
- Káli Sind, river in Central India, vii. 337.
- Kalitás or Kultás, a caste, formerly priests, and almost peculiar to Assam, numerous or noteworthy in Assam, i. 354, 355; Sambalpur and Bonái in the Central Provinces, iii. 316; Darrang, iv. 145; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 332; Ghes, v. 73; Goálpára, v. 115; Kámrúp, vii. 359;

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- Kalladakúrichi, town in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallakurchi, town and *táluk* in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallars, demon-worshippers and robbers, have their temple on Alágar Hill, i. 161; in Madras Presidency, ix. 20; Madura, ix. 127.
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- Kamásin, *tahsil* and village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamatápur, historic city in N. Bengal, vii. 351.
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- Kambam, town in Madras, vii. 352. *See* Cumbum.
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- Kanara, Colonel, commanding Sikh artillery, killed while defending Haripur against insurgents (1849), Obelisk to, at Haripur, v. 339.
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there (1632-37), where he built the Taj Mahal and Jamá Masjid, and spent his last days there after his deposition, i. 69; overthrew kingdom of Ahmadnagar, i. 108; took Bardwán (1624), ii. 127; Governor of Bengal (1622-25), ii. 278; reconquered Berár (1630), iii. 144; built the walls, palace, and Jamá Masjid of Delhi, iv. 186, 187, 188; which he called Sháh-jahánábád, iv. 193; built palace at Gwalior, v. 236; established Muhammadan colonies in Hardoi, v. 323; because refused refuge by the Portuguese Governor of Ilúglí, when in rebellion against his father, had that city stormed (1629), v. 499, 500; his buildings at Lahore, viii. 416; appointed special governor to stamp out idolatry in Muttra, x. 64; built Jamá Masjid at Tatta, because that city sheltered him when a fugitive from his father, xiii. 219; as prince, commanded the army which caused the Rána Umra of Mewár to submit, xiii. 405; found an asylum at Udaipur till his accession, xiii. 410.

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Sháhjí Bhonslá, founder of the Maráthá power (1634), article 'India,' vi. 317. *Local notices*—Had his capital at Bangalore, ii. 60; an officer of the king of Bijápur, ii. 424; commanded the Bijápur division at the capture of Gingi (1638), v. 83; overran Kolába (1632), viii. 263; received Kolár in fief (1639), which he bequeathed to Venkojí, viii. 274; his career, xi. 203, 204; had Poona granted to him (1637), xi. 212; Sira part of his *jágír*, xii. 546; ruled over Túm-kúr, xiii. 376.

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- Sháhlímar, gardens in Punjab. *See* Shálámár.
- Sháhnáváz Khán, took refuge in Chaitpet (1750), iii. 325.
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- Sháh Taryab, general of the Muhammadans, who invaded Damoh (10th century), where his descendants still live, iv. 108.
- Sháhzádpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, xii. 371.
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- Sháistá Khán, nephew of Núr Jahán, punished the king of Arakan for the murder of Sultán Shujá, i. 152; Nawáb of Bengal (1664-75, 1680-89), ii. 278; conquered Chittagong (1664, 1665), iii. 436; his buildings at Dacca, iv. 81; confiscated factory at Kásimbázár with other factories in Bengal (1686), viii. 80; defeated the Portuguese pirates of Noákháli, x. 342, 343; occupied Poona (1663), but was defeated there by Sivají, xi. 212; conquered Sandwip Island (1665), xii. 210.
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- Shams-ud-dín, Governor of Bengal, overran Noákháli (1353), x. 341.
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- Sharif Khán, Governor of Ellichpur (1741-52), deposed by the Nizám for pretending to equality, iv. 346.
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- Shenkota, town and *táluk* in Travancore, xii. 379.
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- Shepherd, Major, checked the advance of Amir Khán on Irich (1804), vii. 24.
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- Sherring's, Rev. M. A., *Hindu Tribes and Castes*, vi. 193 (footnote 1); 194 (footnotes 2, 3, and 4); 195 (footnote 2); 221 (footnote 4).
- Sher Sháh, Afghán Emperor of Delhi (1540-45), killed while storming the fortress of Kálinjar, article 'India,' vi. 291. *Local notices*—Defeated Humáyún at Chausá (1539), iii. 378; took Delhi (1540), and built fortress of Salimgarh, iv. 193; attempted to settle Etáwah, iv. 371; sacked Gaur (1537), v. 36; took Gwalior (1543), v. 236; killed at Kálinjar, vii. 332; defeated Humáyún at Kanauj (1540), vii. 386; took Raisín (1543), xi. 380; took Rohtásgarh (1539), xii. 78; built fort of Rotás (1540), xii. 80; his mausoleum at Sásserám, xii. 273; terminus of his Great Trunk Road at Sonárgáon, xiii. 59.
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- Shiahs, one of the great Muhammadan sects. *See* Muhammadans, the Population section of each District article, and especially Faizábád, iv. 383; Jaunpur, vii. 154; Lucknow District, viii. 496, 497, city, v. 515.
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- Shujá, Sultán, son of Sháh Jahán, murdered by the king of Arakan (1661), i. 152; Governor of Bengal (1639-60), ii. 278; granted site of a factory in Bengal to the East India Company (1640), v. 491; rebelled, and was finally defeated by Mír Jumlá (1660), xiii. 166.
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- Tânûr, seaport in Madras, xiii. 199.
- Tapasî, coal-mine in Bengal, xiii. 199.
- Tappa, petty State in Central India, xiii. 199.
- Tappa Asl, *parganâ* in Oudh, xiii. 199.
- Tappal, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 200.
- Tâpti, great river of W. India, xiii. 200-205.
- Tâpti, lighthouse in Bombay, xiii. 205.
- Ta-pun, town and township in Burma, xiii. 205.
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- Tarâbganj, *tahsil* in Oudh, xiii. 205, 206.
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- Tarâon, petty State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 212.
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- Târâpur, port in Bombay, xiii. 212.
- Târâpur, customs division in Bombay, xiii. 213.
- Târbela, town in Punjab, xiii. 213.
- Tarengâ, village in Central Provinces, xiii. 213.
- Târgâon, town in Oudh, xiii. 213.
- Târî, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 213.
- Târî Barâgâon, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 213.
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- Tarleton, Commander, took Pegu, xi. 128; and Prome, xi. 236.
- Tarn Târan, sacred town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 214, 215.
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- Taroch, Hill State in Punjab, xiii. 216.
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- Tasar or jungle silkworm, article 'India,' vi. 34; 513, 514. *Local notices*—Found in Bâmrâ, ii. 41; Bânkurâ, ii. 78; Bardwân, ii. 127; Bhâgalpur, ii. 344; Bilâspur, ii. 451; Bonâi, iii. 85; Borâsâmbâr, iii. 89; Chândâ, iii. 349; Cuttack, iv. 65; Gângpur, iv. 478; Gayâ, v. 44; Haidarâbâd, v. 245; Jabalpur, vii. 33; Jashpur, vii. 145; Kasiârî, viii. 79; Korba, viii. 296; Lakhimpur, viii. 427; Lohârdagâ, viii. 476; Midnapur, ix. 425; Murshidâbâd, x. 22; Purî, xi. 301; Râi Bareli, xi. 353; Raigarh, xi. 362; Sambalpur, xii. 184; Santâl Parganâs, xii. 227; Singhbhûm, xii. 537, 539; Wardhâ, xiii. 526.
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- Taung-gup, village and river in Burma, xiii. 220.
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Teesta, river of N. Bengal. *See* Tistá.

Teg Bakht Khán, Governor of Surat, made himself independent (1733), and founded a dynasty, xiii. 123.

Tegnapatam (Fort St. David) East India Factory, established at (1686-92), article 'India,' vi. 371.

Tegur, village in Bombay, xiii. 235.

Tehri. *See* Orchha.

Tehri, capital of Orchha State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 236.

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Tej Singh, Sikh general, defeated at Firozsháh and Sobraón, v. 209.

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Tekkali, *táluk* and estate in Madras, xiii. 236. *See* also Raghunáthpuram.

Telangás, wandering gipsy race in Rangpur, xi. 493.

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 Zamorins, Hindu dynasty of Calicut, their struggles with the Portuguese, iii. 269; the last burnt himself on the approach of Haidar Ali (1766), iii. 270; made the Rájá of Cochín tributary, iv. 11, 12.
 Za-tha-byin, village in Burma, xiii. 561.
 Zemán Sháh, granted government of Dera Ismáíl Khán to Muhammad Khán, iv. 221; Lahore to Ranjít Singh (1799), viii. 406; and Sind to the Talpur Mírs (1783), xii. 513.
 Ze-ya-wa-dí, township in Burma, xiii. 561.
 Ziegenbalg, German missionary who established Lutheran mission at Tranquebar (1706), xiii. 185, 341.

- Zinc, found in Jodhpur, vii. 326; Rájputána, xi. 401; Udaipur, xiii. 401.
- Zirá, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, xiii. 561.
- Zoffany, Portrait of Sir E. Impey by, in High Court, Calcutta, iii. 251; Last Supper by, in St. John's Church, Calcutta, iii. 252.
- Zoology and Botany of India, article 'India,' vi. chap. xxiv. pp. 652-664. The Gujarát or maneless lion, 652; tiger, 652; leopard, cheetah, 653, 654; wolf, fox, jackal, dog, 654; bear, 655; elephant and elephant-catching, 655, 656; rhinoceros, 656; wild hog, 656, 657; wild sheep and goats, 657; antelopes and deer, 657, 658; bison and buffalo, 658; birds of prey and game birds, 659; reptiles, 660, 661; insects, 662; Indian flora, 662-664. For local notices, *see* Animals above enumerated.
- Zoráwar Singh, general of Ghuláb Singh's Dogra troops, conquered Ládakh and Balti (1834-35), and was then annihilated in Rudokh, viii. 399.
- Zulfikar Khán, Aurungzeb's general, took Gingi (1698) after eight years' siege, i. 313, v. 83, 84; made Viceroy of the Deccan and murdered (1713), v. 257; sacked Saint Thomé (1698), ix. 104; seized the Dutch factory at Masulipatam (1689), ix. 354.
- Zumkhá, petty State in Bombay, xiii. 562.

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